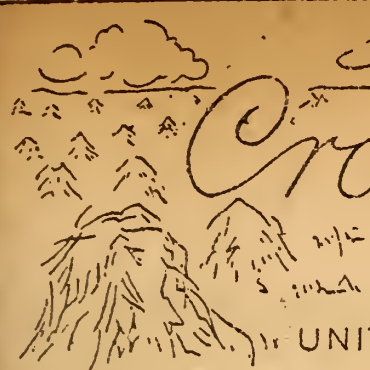


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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: November 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.N.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1944

CURRENT
SERIAL RECORD
1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

C R O P	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Prelim-			Prelim-		
	Average	inary	inary	Average	inary	inary
	1933-42	1943	1944 1/	1933-42	1943	1944 1/
Corn, all.....bu.:	25.8	32.5	33.4	2,369,384	3,076,159	3,258,378
Wheat, all.....bu.:	14.1	16.5	18.2	760,199	836,298	1,108,881
Winter.....bu.:	15.0	15.6	18.8	570,675	529,606	786,124
All spring.....bu.:	12.2	18.5	17.0	189,524	306,692	322,757
Durum.....bu.:	11.2	17.0	15.0	27,413	36,204	33,287
Other spring...bu.:	12.4	18.7	17.2	162,112	270,488	289,470
Oats.....bu.:	28.6	29.8	30.1	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,192,254
Barley.....bu.:	21.7	21.9	22.7	256,350	322,187	287,091
Rye.....bu.:	11.7	11.1	11.9	40,446	30,781	27,565
Buckwheat.....bu.:	16.9	17.5	17.9	7,020	8,830	9,551
Flaxseed.....bu.:	7.7	8.9	8.2	17,180	52,008	25,213
Rice.....bu.:	48.1	46.7	47.7	49,626	70,025	70,441
Sorghums for grain.bu.:	13.4	15.5	19.0	65,362	103,168	159,781
Hay, all tame.....ton:	1.32	1.43	1.39	75,320	87,264	84,142
Hay, wild.....ton:	.81	.92	1.00	9,788	12,279	13,876
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.....ton:	1.20	1.42	1.32	23,759	29,238	28,146
Hay, alfalfa.....ton:	2.02	2.17	2.20	27,765	32,465	31,561
Beans, dry edible						
100 lb..bag:3/	859	880:3/	782	15,133	21,123	16,908
Peas, dry field....bag:3/	1,153	1,367:3/	1,245	3,148	10,870	8,915
Soybeans for beans.bu.:	17.1	18.1	18.1	68,771	195,762	193,900
Cowpeas for peas...bu.:	5.3	5.1	5.3	--	--	--
Peanuts 4/.....lb.:	734	610	681	1,341,811	2,199,960	2,336,865
Potatoes.....bu.:	120.1	139.9	128.7	362,912	464,656	387,857
Sweetpotatoes.....bu.:	84.3	81.7	92.3	67,182	72,572	76,078
Tobacco.....lb.:	908	966	1,073	1,388,967	1,399,935	1,809,627
Sorgo sirup.....gal.:	57.6	57.4	63.1	13,810	11,760	11,924
Sugarcane for						
sugar and seed...ton:	18.8	20.6	20.7	5,329	6,510	6,303
Sugarcane sirup...gal.:	155.0	149.1	152.7	20,844	19,240	20,313
Sugar beets.....ton:	11.8	11.9	12.1	10,094	6,522	7,203
Broomcorn.....ton:3/	273	278:3/	363	40	32	63
Hops.....lb.:	1,158	1,297	1,291	5/ 39,024	42,297	47,250
Apples, commercial						
crop 6/.....bu.:	--	--	--	5/7 122,378	89,050	124,167
Peaches.....bu.:	--	--	--	5/ 57,613	5/ 42,180	71,924
Pears.....bu.:	--	--	--	5/ 28,559	5/ 24,585	29,611
Grapes 8/.....ton:	--	--	--	5/ 2,371	2,973	2,639
Pecans.....lb.:	--	--	--	92,010	128,949	143,415
Pasture.....pct:7/9/	67	9/ 70:9/	75	--	--	--

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/ See footnote on table by States. 7/ Short-time average. 8/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins. 9/ Condition November 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1944
(Continued)

C R O P	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average		harvest,	Percent of
	1933-42	1943	1944	1943
Corn, all.....	92,355	94,790	97,519	102.9
Wheat, all.....	53,706	50,554	60,884	120.4
Winter.....	38,163	33,952	41,864	123.3
All spring.....	15,544	16,602	19,020	114.6
Durum.....	2,377	2,130	2,218	104.1
Other spring.....	13,166	14,472	16,802	116.1
Oats.....	35,597	38,449	39,664	103.2
Barley.....	11,485	14,702	12,668	86.2
Rye.....	3,344	2,777	2,325	83.7
Buckwheat.....	416	505	535	105.9
Flaxseed.....	2,048	5,867	3,979	52.5
Rice.....	1,036	1,500	1,477	98.5
Sorghums for grain.....	4,655	6,637	8,400	126.6
Cotton.....	26,389	21,652	20,164	93.1
Hay, all tame.....	57,049	61,016	60,427	99.0
Hay, wild.....	11,928	13,401	13,904	103.8
Hay, clover & timothy 1/.....	19,936	20,621	21,252	103.1
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,688	14,983	14,377	96.0
Beans, dry edible.....	1,756	2,400	2,162	90.1
Peas, dry field.....	266	795	716	90.1
Soybeans for beans.....	3,848	10,820	10,688	98.8
Cowpeas 2/.....	3,162	2,266	1,741	76.8
Peanuts 3/.....	1,842	3,607	3,434	95.2
Velvetbeans 2/.....	141	135	106	78.5
Potatoes.....	3,045	3,322	3,013	90.7
Sweetpotatoes.....	798	889	824	92.8
Tobacco.....	1,534	1,449	1,686	116.3
Sorgo for sirup.....	240	205	189	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	281	316	304	96.3
Sugarcane for sirup.....	134	129	133	103.1
Sugar beets.....	852	548	597	108.9
Broomcorn.....	295	234	347	148.3
Hops.....	34	33	37	112.3

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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November 10, 1944

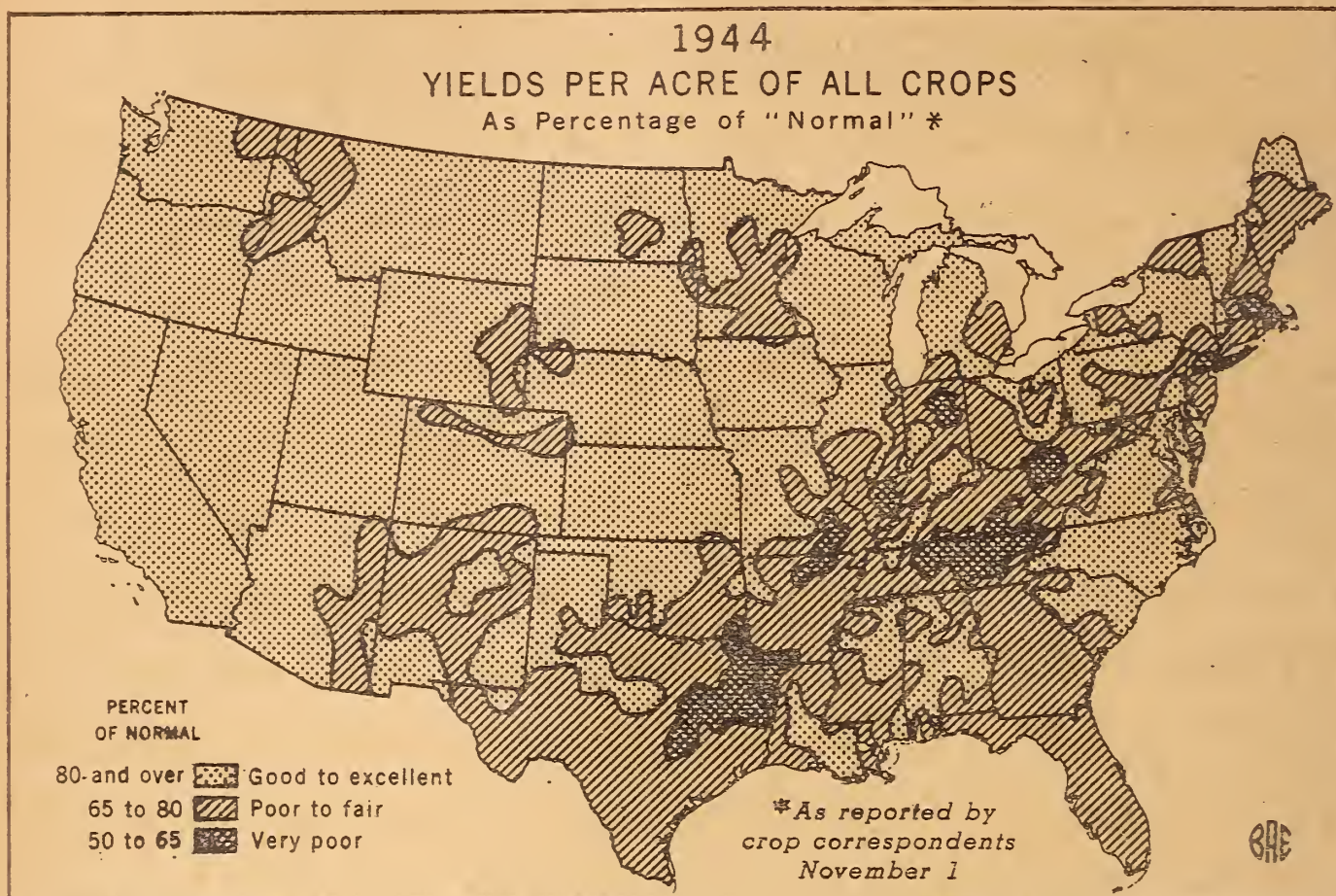
November 1, 1944.

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1944

October weather, that was unusually favorable for maturing the late crops and for harvesting operations, has raised prospective yields of corn, sorghums, soybeans, cotton, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes and caused small increases in various other crops. Although these increases were partially offset by storm damage to oranges, grapefruit, and vegetables along the Atlantic Coast, there was a small net improvement in national crop prospects that makes it probable this year's crops will be the largest ever harvested, the total topping even the exceptional output of two years ago. Estimates of corn production have been raised 61,000,000 bushels to a total of 3,258,000,000 bushels, which would be 4 percent above production in any past year. Sorghums for grain are turning out a record yield on a record acreage and the crop will total nearly 160,000,000 bushels, far exceeding the largest previous crop which was under 112,000,000 bushels. A slight improvement in the rice crop puts it also in the bumper crop class, and buckwheat shows the heaviest production in 16 years. With an exceptionally large wheat crop and fairly large crops of oats and barley already harvested, grain production is expected to total about 157.5 million tons compared with the previous record of 155 million tons set in 1942. This year's total probably equals one-fifth to one-fourth of the usual world production of all grain.

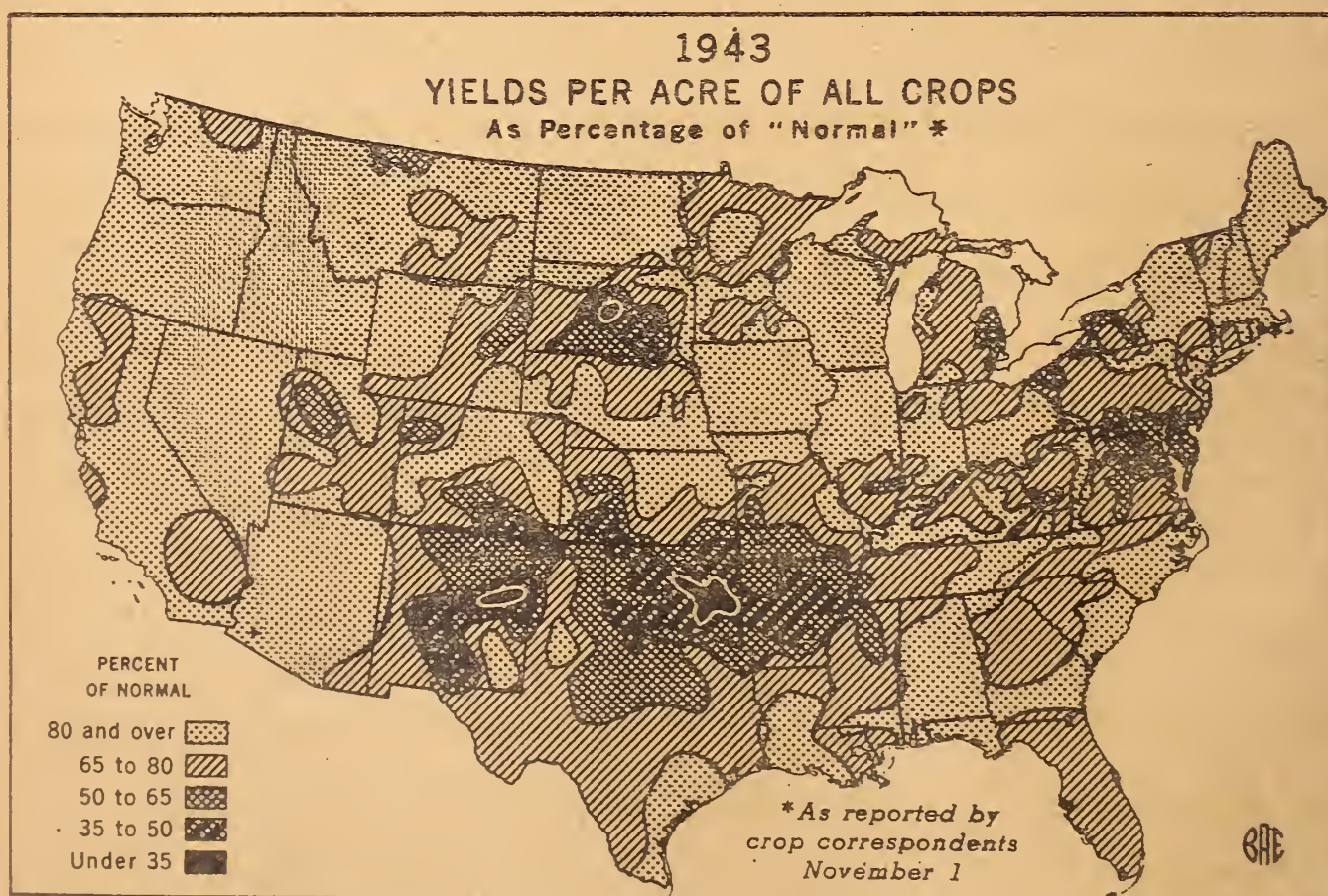
Nearly all of the soybean acreage matured without serious frost injury and the estimate of production has been raised to 194,000,000 bushels, which would be only 2,000,000 bushels below last year's record crop. Peanuts show some reductions in the storm area but these were nearly offset by gains elsewhere, leaving an indicated crop of 2 1/3 billion pounds, about 6 percent above production in each of the last 2 years and a billion pounds above production in any prewar year. The forecast for potatoes has been raised over 7 million bushels to a total of 388,000,000 bushels and sweetpotatoes are estimated at 76,000,000, an increase of nearly 3,000,000 bushels. These



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

increases raise potatoes to the second largest crop since 1934 and sweetpotatoes to the largest since 1935. Harvesting reports and early sales records confirm earlier estimates of above 1.8 billion pounds of tobacco, exceeding production in all other years except 1939. Preliminary reports indicate a tremendous crop of les-pedeza seed is being harvested, the total being estimated at 266 million pounds, which would be about 50 percent more than production in any previous year. A large crop of red clover seed has also been harvested, and the total for the 6 principal grass seeds shows a new high record, but it will include less alfalfa seed than in most recent years.

Although only cotton, tobacco, grain sorghums and a few minor crops show record yields per acre this year, the composite yield of all crops is expected to be 132 percent of the 1923-32 or "predrought" average which would be higher than in any past year except 1942 when the yield index was 136.2 percent. The acreage of crops harvested this year is expected to be about 5 percent greater than in 1942 and larger than in any year since 1932.

The mild sunny weather of October was also decidedly favorable for livestock and poultry. Reports on egg production showed an average of 7 percent more eggs per 100 hens than during the same month in any previous year. The corresponding reports on milk production showed milk production per cow lower than in some recent years but 5 percent higher than on the same date last year. Milk cows are being well fed but the proportion being milked is lower than usual. The reduction appears to be greatest in the butter producing areas, which suggests that some general farmers are too busy to milk and are letting more than the usual proportion of the calves run with the cows. The fine weather has permitted close utilization of feed in pastures and meadows and enabled farmers to conserve hay supplies where these are limited. Total hay supplies are large but only about average in proportion to the numbers of livestock to be fed, and are not evenly distributed.

Current reports on hay and roughage supplies on farms, compared with usual supplies at this season, show shortages chiefly in the areas where all crops were affected by drought, the most important area of shortage covering most of Tennessee and Kentucky, local spots in neighboring States, and other spots scattered across southern New England, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, western West Virginia, Arkansas and into northern Louisiana and northeast Texas. Supplies are also reported light in parts of New Mexico and there has probably been some damage to stacked hay and roughage in the southeast along the course of the October storm. In various other States, supplies are reported lower than in most of the previous 6 years but these were years of large supplies in the country as a whole. Abnormally large supplies of hay and roughage were reported from North Dakota, south through Kansas, an area where most crops were unusually good this season.

Reports on pastures and ranges show pastures good in most of the important livestock and dairy areas of the western Corn Belt where stock usually are using pastures on November 1. Pastures are only poor to fair in most of a large triangular area stretching from Michigan south to Alabama and eastern Texas, which suffered from drought during the summer. In the States farther east, conditions are somewhat better. In most areas west of the Great Plains pastures and ranges needed rains on November 1. Rains since November 1 have been widespread but were too late in northern areas to produce much additional growth this fall.

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CROP REPORT

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as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

November reports on fruits show a total of little over 16 million tons, a million tons below prospects a month ago but still above production in any past year. Due chiefly to the hurricane that crossed Florida the United States prospects for the orange and tangerine crop now being harvested (excluding California Valencias and summer grapefruit) have been reduced to 70 million boxes and grapefruit to 46 million boxes. These estimates are 11 million and 15 million boxes respectively below estimates made before the storm.

Combined production of the 8 major deciduous fruits (commercial apples, all peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots) for 1944 is now expected to be 20 percent above the 1943 production and 9 percent larger than average. Among these fruits the following percentage increases over last year are recorded: Commercial apples 39, peaches 71, pears 20, cherries 75, plums 15, apricots 214. Production of grapes and prunes declined 11 percent and 20 percent respectively from 1943. Cranberries are in very short supply -- 46 percent below last year.

Except for the heavy storm loss in Florida, October weather was favorable in all citrus States. Aggregate tonnage of all citrus is estimated at 6 percent less than in 1943-44 but 44 percent greater than the 10-year average. Aggregate tonnage of grapefruit for 1944-45 is now indicated to be 15 percent less than in 1943-44 but 44 percent more than the 10-year average. Indicated aggregate tonnage of oranges is now 4 percent less than last season but 48 percent more than the 10-year average.

The total 1944 production of the 4 major tree nuts (walnuts, almonds, pecans and filberts) is now estimated at 13 percent more than in 1943 and 44 percent more than the 10-year average.

Aggregate tonnage of fresh market commercial truck crops for the entire 1944 season is expected to approximate 7,756,000 tons, exceeding the 1942 record of 7,013,000 tons by about 11 percent, 1943 by 17 percent and the 1933-42 average by 22 percent. The indicated acreage for harvest of 1,853,000 acres is 18 percent greater than in 1943 and 9 percent above average.

The prospective aggregate tonnage of fall vegetable crops on November 1 was only 4 percent below that of a month earlier and 2 percent below last year, despite widespread loss and damage in Florida to fall crops of snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, green peppers, and tomatoes from the mid-October hurricane. Relatively heavy supplies of fall cabbage, lettuce, and green peas were sufficient to maintain production this fall at a level near the 1943 record and 22 percent above the 1933-42 average. Fall vegetables are expected to be harvested from 262,000 acres this year, an increase of 2 percent over the 1943 and 14 percent above average.

Preliminary estimates for approximately two-thirds of the 1945 winter vegetable acreage indicate about 10 percent less acreage this winter than last but about 10 percent more than the 1934-43 average. Smaller acreages of artichokes, beets, cabbage, kale, lettuce, and spinach, and a larger acreage of winter cauliflower are indicated.

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November 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 1, 1944

Harvesting of truck crops for processing was nearing completion early in November. The tonnage of 8 important processing vegetables (green peas, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, lima beans, beets, kraut cabbage, and pimientos), for which estimates are available, is expected to total 5,225,600 tons. This is only about 4,100 tons less than was indicated on October 1. The tonnage now estimated for 1944 is 9 percent above the 1943 production and 51 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average production.

CORN: The record corn crop in prospect a month ago gives every evidence of becoming a reality. Production of 3,258 million bushels is indicated on November 1, an increase in prospects of 61 million bushels since the October 1 estimate. A crop of this size would exceed that of last year by about 182 million bushels, and the previous record crop of 1942 by 127 million bushels. These estimates include corn for all purposes -- grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing.

Weather during October was nearly ideal for maturing and for harvesting the huge corn crop. A larger proportion than usual of the acreage all over the country was planted late, but was given time to reach maturity when heavy frosts did not occur until a late date. The clear, dry weather favored harvesting by machine and by hand methods, which was a factor in increasing the total outturn of the crop. Light frosts in western Corn Belt States October 8-15 were considered helpful, in that they checked further growth and started corn to curing. Reports from Iowa and Nebraska indicate that some corn had a moisture content too high for cribbing. The quantity of soft corn and chaffy corn, however, is relatively small and can easily be utilized locally, so that only good quality corn will go to market.

Improvement in prospects was rather general over the country as harvest revealed yields as good or better than expected earlier. Exceptions to this, outside the Corn Belt, were reported only in Vermont, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. Slight improvement in corn prospects, compared with October 1, were recorded in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and there was a sharp increase in New Jersey, but no changes appeared in the other Northeastern States. In most South Atlantic and South Central States, improvement ranged from 0.5 to 1.5 bushels per acre. Substantial improvement was made in all Western States except Wyoming, Nevada, and California, in which there was no change.

The all-time corn production record was broken in the Corn Belt with 2,569 million bushels, equivalent to about four-fifths of the total 1944 crop. To this Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska contributed record-breaking corn crops, with several other States near their previous top production. Yields were turning out better than expected on October 1 in half of the North Central States -- Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota -- with Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas showing no change. Michigan and Missouri alone failed to reach October 1 forecasts. Husking and cribbing of the crop has made good progress, perhaps greater than usual in the eastern Corn Belt. Ideal weather tended to offset the late start at harvesting and this with mechanical pickers operating on an expanded scale tended to offset the scarcity of labor for husking. In parts of Iowa and Nebraska, where ear moisture ran high until late in October, it has been necessary to spread some corn in ricks for drying before cribbing.

Since farm stocks of old corn were at a very low level on October 1, and many farms and commercial plants have available expanded storage facilities dating from the tremendous 1942 crop, the new record production is not likely to create a serious storage situation, except perhaps locally and temporarily, or where sorghum grain and soybeans compete for space.

Corn to be harvested for grain is now estimated at about 2.9 billion bushels, approximately 89 percent of the total production of 3,258 million bushels. This compares with 2,759 million bushels for grain from the 1943 crop. This innovation, of making an estimate of corn for grain on November 1, is to facilitate comparison with feed supplies of previous years before the usual December estimates become available.

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November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat in 1944 is estimated at 9,551,000 bushels, about 8 percent more than the 1943 crop of 8,830,000 bushels, and 36 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 7,020,000 bushels. The greater production this year compared with a year ago results from an increase of 5.9 percent in acreage and 2.3 percent in yield per acre. The 1944 yield of 17.9 bushels is slightly higher than the 1943 yield of 17.5 and is 1.0 bushel above average. The 1944 season was favorable for harvesting and threshing. Yields in the more important buckwheat producing States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota exceeded expectations a month ago by 1.0 bushel.

RICE: Prospects for the record 70 million bushel rice crop indicated most of the season were maintained and even improved upon, by yields and harvesting conditions reported as of November 1. Conditions for harvesting have been almost ideal in most sections, reducing harvesting losses to a minimum.

Improved prospects in Arkansas and Louisiana more than offset a sharp decline in California. The new rice lands in northeast Arkansas were producing some extraordinary yields and in the older Grand Prairie section the outturn was good. Threshing in that State was three-fourths completed by November 1. Ideal harvest weather in Louisiana practically eliminated harvesting loss. Late varieties yielded well, but not up to the earlier varieties. In Texas, harvesting has made satisfactory progress in spite of scarcity of labor and machine parts. Some very high yields have been made by early varieties, but some later fields have lodged. Earlier prospects of production were maintained. The California crop failed to reach expectations in several localities. Yields at harvest reveal that the cool growing season, heavy drying winds, and the high proportion of second and third year acreage all adversely affected the outturn. About three-fourths of the California crop was threshed before wet weather in early November caused some difficulty.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The sorghum grain crop continues to show improvement over previous months. Production is now estimated at 160 million bushels, by far the largest crop of record. Prospective production as of November 1 is about 8 million bushels more than indicated a month ago, 57 million bushels above last year, and almost 95 million bushels above the 1933-42 average. The indicated average yield of 19 bushels per harvested acre is the highest since 1927 and compares with 18 bushels a month ago, 15.5 bushels harvested in 1943, and the 1933-42 average of 13.4 bushels. Prospective yields per acre this year have improved each month since August 1. During October, yield prospects in most major producing States, except Texas, showed improvement over prospects a month earlier.

Conditions during October were unusually favorable for growth, maturity, and harvest. Harvesting is rather general in all producing States except Texas where harvest of some late acreage in the high plains area is being delayed until after killing frosts. Harvesting in Kansas continues at a rapid rate, with considerable production being temporarily piled on the ground. About 88 percent of the 1944 U. S. crop, equaling the unprecedented total of almost 141 million bushels, is expected in the three States of Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Texas is expected to produce over 82 million bushels, which, in years prior to 1941, would have been considered a rather large crop for the entire country. The development and increasing popularity of sorghum varieties which can be harvested by combines has been a significant factor in the increased proportion of the acreage harvested for grain and in the total production of sorghum grain.

BROOMCORN: As the late harvesting areas of Colorado, New Mexico, and Kansas approached the completion of harvest, and more growers were able to report on yields obtained, a larger broomcorn crop than estimated a month ago is now indicated. Based on November 1 reports, the crop is forecast at 63,000 tons. While it

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is still possible that some broomcorn acreage may be abandoned, such a crop, if realized, would be the largest since 1924, and compares with 32,500 tons in 1943 and 39,510 tons, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Continued favorable weather during October insured maturity of late corn in the western areas. Seeding, baling, and marketing progressed at an accelerated rate during the month in the later-harvesting sections. Good quality corn is moving rapidly, and is finding a ready market mostly at ceiling prices. Poor quality broomcorn is moving more slowly. Labor supplies continued to be short, but school children supplemented other harvest help in New Mexico and elsewhere, and farmers in Colorado resorted to cutting with binders, and employed other means in an effort to save the large crop, which in some cases was becoming overripe. The threatened abandonment of acreage because of lack of harvest labor did not fully develop, and by November 1, many observers believed most, if not all, the good broomcorn would be saved.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The 1944 production of dry edible beans is indicated at 16,908,000 bags of 100 pounds each, uncleaned. This still ranks the 1944 crop as the fourth largest on record, nearly 2 million bags larger than the 10-year average production, but 4 million bags under last year. Prospects declined slightly from October 1, principally in New York, because of adverse weather at harvest time.

The November 1 indicated yield of 782 pounds per acre is substantially below last year and below average, largely because of the low outturn in the important States of Michigan and New York. This year's indicated U. S. yield per acre is the lowest in 8 years, but the acreage is the second largest on record. Damp weather during October handicapped harvesting operations in New York.

Except in New York, weather has been favorable for harvesting and November 1 yields are up to earlier expectations. Yield prospects in the western bean-producing States are, in general, average or better, reflecting the better than usual moisture supply in most parts of that section this year. In California, Limas are being harvested with relatively high yields that confirm earlier expectations, but other beans are yielding lower than in recent years.

SOYBEANS: A crop of 193,900,000 bushels of soybeans was indicated as of November 1. This is an increase of about 8 million bushels above the crop expected a month ago and, excepting 1943, the largest production of record. The indicated production in 10 principal States is 182,387,000 bushels, compared with 185,177,000 bushels produced in the same area last year.

October weather was unusually favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop over most of the soybean producing area of the country. Killing frosts were a month later than usual in many producing States. This allowed much of the acreage which was planted late to reach full maturity. Harvesting made rapid progress in the main producing States and in many areas was unusually far advanced by November 1.

The November 1 indicated yield per acre is 0.7 bushel higher than expected a month ago, equal to the yield produced last year and 1 bushel higher than the 1933-42 average. In the main producing areas of the North Central States, indicated yields on November 1 equaled, and in most cases exceeded, expectations a month ago. Owing to the very favorable harvesting weather, the quality of the crop is very good. Storage of the crop is a problem in some areas because of the rapid rate of harvest.

COWPEAS: The indicated yield of 5.3 bushels per acre equals the 10-year (1933-42) average and exceeds the 1943 yield by 0.2 bushel. Reflecting the generally favorable season, this year's yields equal or exceed those of last

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year and the average in nearly all important producing States. The exceptions are Louisiana and Texas, with yields below both last year and average, and South Carolina, the largest producing State, with yield slightly above average but 1/2 bushel lower than last year.

PEANUTS: The November 1 indicated production of peanuts for picking and threshing 2,336,865,000 pounds, is practically the same as was estimated last month and compares with 2,199,960,000 pounds harvested last year and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,341,811,000 pounds.

Late frosts and good harvesting weather in Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina brought about moderate improvement during the month. These gains were about offset by small declines in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Heavy rainfall and high winds resulted from the hurricane that moved inland during the third week of October. Most of the peanuts were dug and a good many were on stakes in Georgia and South Carolina. Those peanuts harvested by the use of the side delivery rakes and stacked in windrows were subject to more damage than those on stakes.

Pickers are operating at capacity in most sections, and peanuts of good quality are being marketed.

SUGAR BEETS: This year's crop of sugar beets is estimated at 7,203,000 tons based on November 1 indications. This is 10 percent above the tonnage produced in 1943 but 29 percent below the 10-year (1933-42) average. Sugar beets yield per acre is slightly above average with this year's yield averaging 12.1 tons per acre compared with 11.9 tons in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) yield of 11.8 tons.

Harvesting of beets is well advanced and nearing completion in many areas. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for harvesting the crop and in Montana and other northern areas this has resulted in saving many fields which had been in danger of freezing in.

In Colorado about 70 percent of the total crop was harvested by November 1, but the harvest is slightly behind schedule in California owing to scarcity of labor.

SUGARCANE: The 1944 crop of sugarcane for both sugar and seed is estimated at 6,303,000 tons of cane on the basis of November 1 prospects. Last year's crop was 6,510,000 tons and the 10-year (1933-42) average production is 5,329,000 tons. The present estimate is based on a production of 5,343,000 tons in Louisiana and 960,000 tons in Florida. Yield per acre is predicted to be 20.7 tons compared with 20.6 tons last year.

In Louisiana cane growth was retarded by shortage of soil moisture during the summer months but September rains enabled the crop to develop rapidly and October weather was generally favorable for harvest. Grinding operations were under way the last half of October in both Louisiana and the Florida Everglades.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP: Prospective production of sugarcane sirup is indicated at 20,313,000 gallons, compared with 19,240,000 gallons in 1943 and 20,844,000 gallons, the 10-year (1933-42) average.

The production of sorgo sirup is estimated at 11,924,000 gallons. This compares with last year's production of 11,760,000 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 13,810,000 gallons. Weather during the past month was generally favorable for late growth and relatively good yields.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's apple crop in commercial areas of the United States is estimated at 124,167,000 bushels — or 2 percent above the October 1 forecast. Apple production for 1944 is now indicated to be 39 percent larger than last year's crop of 89,050,000 bushels, but is only 1 percent above the 9-year (1934-42) average production. Improved production prospects on November 1 were chiefly the result of substantial gains in size of apples due to rains in September and early October. Excellent harvesting weather prevailed generally during the latter part of the month.

In the Eastern States harvesting was well along or completed by November 1. Rains in September and early October permitted late varieties to increase in size — notably in the Appalachian Regions. Orchardists in the valleys and foothills, from the Cumberlands in Maryland to North Carolina, are generally reporting apple harvest production figures slightly above the October 1 forecast. Virginia growers indicate their crops show considerable gain during the past few weeks but point out that a larger than usual percentage of the total crop will be diverted to processing plants. Except for New Hampshire and Rhode Island, all New England States show improved apple crop prospects, compared with those of last month. By November 1 the crop in these States had been harvested and most of the fruit blown from the trees by the mid-September hurricane had reached consumers or had been processed. The New York State apple crop in mid-western, central, and eastern counties is slightly below earlier expectations. But crops in the valley of the Hudson indicate a slight increase in production as harvesting neared completion. Some Ben Davis throughout New York State remained to be picked during the first week of November.

The Central States are the only group showing below average apple production for 1944. Close of the apple harvesting season in the North Central Region found little change from previous production indications — except for the smaller crop in Illinois, caused by heavy worm damage, and larger production in Michigan, where late varieties attained better size than was expected a month earlier. The bulk of the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois apple crops has been marketed — only a small tonnage was placed in storage.

Quality, size, and production of Michigan apples were quite spotty this season as a result of a poor pollination period, dry weather, and excessive codling moth damage. Most apple districts in Missouri and Arkansas, including the river and Ozark areas, have harvested and marketed their 1944 crops. The combined crops from these States are only 55 percent of average.

Apple production in the Western Region is now indicated to be the highest since 1938. Ideal harvesting weather was general throughout the Western States where thousands of apple pickers were able to harvest most of the crop by November 1. Few actual losses were reported as most wind-fall apples were quickly salvaged and rushed to processing plants. In Montana, marketing is now at a seasonal peak and will continue through November. The Idaho crop is very clean and sizes are good. Marketing is heavy and less than the usual quantity is being stored because many of the storage places are filled with onions and dry peas. Above-average crops in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah are being marketed with truck shipments an important factor. However, rail movement out of Delta County, Colorado, is expected to be the heaviest in many years.

The Washington State apple harvest was successfully nearing completion by November 1 after problems of labor shortages for picking and containers were solved. In Yakima Valley and the Wenatchee-Okanogan Area, Junior and Senior High Schools were closed for a 3-week period to permit girls and boys to work in the orchards, pickers were contracted for from mid-Western States, and several

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

thousand Mexican laborers and German war prisoners augmented the depleted farm labor supply, and these together were able to pick most of the crop on schedule. For a time, early in October, shortage of refrigerator cars, and resulting crowded cold storage warehouse conditions, halted delivery of apples to packing plants. This caused a shortage of boxes and picking was halted in many orchards. Many boxes of Winesaps were still piled in orchards at the close of October with packing houses still running mostly on Delicious. Carlot shipments, now averaging about 250 cars daily, will make possible the transfer of the bulk of the Winesap crop to cold storage pre-cooling rooms at an early date. A heavy tonnage of apples, mostly culls, is being delivered to processing plants. Of the 120,000 tons expected for delivery to processors, two-thirds, or about 80,000 tons, will go to dehydrating plants.

Apples in Oregon were practically all harvested by November 1. In the Hood River Valley, October weather conditions were exceptionally favorable, and with help from Mexican laborers, most growers had the crop picked by that date. A fairly large quantity of Newtons are still in lug boxes in the orchards but in another ten days all Hood River apples should be under cover. Good crops were also produced in the Milton-Freewater district, Willamette Valley, and in southern Oregon. Rail shipments are expected to be above those of a year ago. In California, some late varieties remained for harvest in early November.

PEARS: Indicated 1944 production of pears is 29,611,000 bushels or 20 percent above last year's crop of 24,585,000 bushels and 4 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average of 28,559,000 bushels. Harvest of late varieties was mainly completed by the last week of October under generally favorable conditions.

In the North and South Atlantic States, the combined pear crops are now estimated at 3,637,000 bushels -- or 7 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 3,384,000 bushels. New York pear growers in central and eastern counties indicated that the harvesting of Kieffers was about completed, with tonnage not quite up to earlier estimates. In the region extending from Pennsylvania to the Virginias late pear varieties were generally harvested by mid-October under favorable conditions.

Pear production in the Western States is estimated at 21,553,000 bushels -- or 2 percent above last year's production. In the three Pacific Coast States (California, Oregon and Washington) where 71 percent of the nation's 1944 pear crop was produced, Bartlett pear production was 10 percent above average while the crop of other pears, mostly D'Anjou, Comice, Bosc, and Hardy varieties was only slightly above the 10-year (1933-42) average production.

Washington State's pear production of 7,820,000 bushels this year is 48 percent above the 1943 crop of 5,266,000 bushels and 25 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. A record crop of 6,080,000 bushels of Bartlett pears is 39 percent above average, but production of other pears is now estimated at 1,740,000 bushels -- slightly below the October 1 forecast and 7 percent below average. Due to congested cold storage space, labor shortage in packing and processing plants, and inadequate transportation facilities, several thousand tons of pears had to be dumped. Some late pears remained unharvested in orchards where growers had to make sure that apples were picked at proper maturity. However, most of the D'Anjou crop was harvested and packed without heavy losses.

In Oregon, Bartlett production at 1,794,000 bushels was well above average with Hood River Valley producing a bumper crop. The State's crop of other pears (mostly D'Anjous, Bosc, and Comice) ranks as one of the largest of record. In the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
November 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Rogue River valley, except for the Bosc variety, the tonnage was not particularly heavy this year, but Hood River produced bumper crops of both D'Anjous and Bosc.

California's total pear crop of 8,917,000 bushels is considerably below that produced in 1943 and somewhat below average. Approximately 88 percent of the crop was Bartlett pears and these were moved to market or processing plants early in the fall. Pears other than Bartletts are now estimated at 1,083,000 bushels compared with 1,250,000 bushels harvested last year and 1,229,000 bushels the 10-year (1933-42) average. The harvest is about complete except for a few Winter Nellis.

GRAPES: The 1944 grape crop is now estimated at 2,638,850 tons — 11 percent below the 1943 record crop of 2,972,900 tons but 11 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average of 2,371,410 tons.

The California crop of 2,414,000 tons compares with last year's record crop of 2,789,000 and the 10-year average of 2,143,800. Production of raisin and wine varieties is not quite as large as indicated on October 1, the decrease being 4 percent and 1 percent respectively. On November 1 the drying of raisins was approximately complete. The picking of table and wine grapes continued, with harvest expected to be mostly completed about mid-November.

In the eastern States the crop is yielding about as expected on October 1 with the New York and Ohio crops slightly larger than expected and Pennsylvania and Michigan slightly smaller. The aggregate production of these four States totals 140,200 tons — 22 percent above 1943 but 5 percent below the 10-year (1933-42) average.

In Washington weather conditions were excellent during the late maturity and harvesting period and the crop of 18,200 tons is 7 percent larger than indicated on October 1. This is a record and compared with 15,000 tons produced in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 8,420 tons.

CITRUS: United States production of oranges from the 1944-45 crop (excluding tangerines and California Valencias) is expected to be 66,030,000 boxes. Comparable production was 72,161,000 boxes for the 1943-44 crop and 55,061,000 boxes for the 1942-43 crop. In Florida and California, 39,220,000 boxes of early and midseason oranges are now in prospect for the 1944-45 season compared with 46,871,000 boxes produced last season. Indicated grapefruit production for the 1944-45 season (excluding the California summer crop) is 45,666,000 boxes. Comparable production was 54,029,000 boxes in 1943-44 and 48,664,000 boxes in 1942-43.

In Florida, the hurricane which crossed the State and passed on up the Atlantic Coast October 19 to 21, caused heavy damage to Florida citrus fruits. The heaviest losses occurred in Polk, Orange, De Soto, Hardee, Highlands, and Seminole Counties. Picking of oranges became general again the first week of November after two weeks of light shipments following the storm. Indicated production of Florida grapefruit for the 1944-45 season is now 20,500,000 boxes — a reduction of 43 percent or 15,500,000 boxes from the October 1 estimate. The 1943-44 crop amounted to 31,000,000 boxes and the 1942-43 crop 27,300,000 boxes. Production of seedless grapefruit is now expected to be 7,800,000 boxes — 48 percent less than estimated on October 1 and 44 percent less than produced in 1943-44. The seedy varieties are now indicated to be 12,700,000 boxes — 40 percent less than the October 1 estimate and 25 percent less than the 1943-44 production.

Production of all Florida oranges for the 1944-45 season is expected to total 42,000,000 boxes — a reduction of 10,000,000 from the October 1 estimate. The 1943-44 crop totalled 46,200,000 boxes and the 1942-43 crop

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

37,200,000 boxes. Florida early and midseason varieties are indicated at 20,500,000 boxes compared with 27,000,000 estimated on October 1 and 25,800,000 boxes in 1943-44. Valencias, which do not show as great a storm loss as the early and midseason varieties, are now estimated at 21,500,000 boxes compared with 25,000,000 on October 1 and 20,400,000 produced in 1943-44. Florida tangerines have continued to drop since the first appraisal of the storm damage and the loss is greater than first indicated. Production is now placed at 3,800,000 boxes -- a decrease of 19 percent from the October 1 estimate of 4,700,000 boxes. Production was 3,600,000 boxes last season and 4,200,000 boxes in 1942-43. Indicated production of limes remains the same as on October 1 at 250,000 boxes. Production in 1943-44 was 190,000 boxes. Storm damage was light in Dade County, the most important lime area in the State.

Texas grapefruit production is placed at 20,150,000 boxes compared with 17,710,000 boxes last season and 17,510,000 boxes in 1942-43. Orange production is indicated at 3,750,000 boxes -- an increase of 200,000 boxes over the 1943-44 crop and an increase of 1,200,000 boxes over the 1942-43 crop. Conditions are generally favorable for Texas citrus fruits. Rainfall during the last three weeks of October was negligible but there is ample subsoil moisture in all areas and water for irrigation is plentiful. Harvest of the 1944-45 crop is about 10 days earlier than last year. Early season shipments of Texas grapefruit and oranges are running materially heavier than last year.

The Arizona grapefruit crop is estimated at 3,700,000 boxes -- 9 percent less than the record crop of last season but 42 percent more than the 1942-43 crop. A record orange crop of 1,200,000 boxes is in prospect which is 9 percent more than last season and 64 percent more than produced in 1942-43. Prospects for grapefruit are relatively better in the Yuma Area than in the Salt River Valley. Picking had started by November 1 in the Yuma Area and was expected to start by November 10 in the Salt River Valley. Movement should be heavy by mid-November from the Yuma section and by late November from the Salt River Valley. Prospects are better for Arizona Navel oranges than for Valencias although large crops of good quality are in prospect for all varieties. Shipments are expected to start during the first half of November.

California prospective production of Navel and miscellaneous oranges is 18,720,000 boxes compared with 21,071,000 boxes produced last season and 14,241,000 boxes in 1942-43. The crop is somewhat late this season but shipments from central California should start about mid-November and reach volume about December 1. The first production estimate of California Valencias will be made December 11. The set of Valencias is heavy but sizes are relatively small. If conditions continue favorable, a large crop will be produced. Harvest of the 1943-44 crop of California Valencias is about completed and is estimated at 30,800,000 boxes compared with 30,088,000 boxes in 1942-43. Production of California Desert Valley grapefruit is indicated at 1,316,000 boxes -- 6 percent more than last season and 5 percent more than in 1942-43. Harvest should start soon but there was no movement to October 31. The first estimate of grapefruit other than Desert Valleys will be made on December 11. Lemon production for 1944-45 is placed at 13,321,000 boxes -- 21 percent more than the estimated production for last season of 11,038,000 boxes, but 11 percent less than the 1942-43 crop. Present supplies of lemons are limited and shipments will probably be very light, at least until February 1. The volume in storage is exceedingly light.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: Production of almonds in California is estimated at 20,700 tons and exceeds the 1943 crop of 16,000 tons by 29 percent, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 13,390 tons by 55 percent. The crop is very heavy in some areas, but relatively light in others. Almond harvest was nearly completed by November 1, but a considerable tonnage remained to be hulled and delivered to almond houses.

The 1944 walnut crop is indicated to be 69,200 tons -- well above both the 1943 crop of 63,300 tons and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 54,650 tons. In California, both yield and quality of a very promising crop were reduced by short periods of extremely hot weather in late August and September. Production for the State is now placed at 62,000 tons which is above the crop of 58,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 50,740 tons. Walnut production in Oregon is placed at 7,200 tons compared with 5,300 tons a year ago and 3,910 tons the 10-year average. The quality of the Oregon crop is indicated to be very good.

Harvest of filberts in Oregon and Washington progressed under favorable conditions during October. Production is now estimated at 6,560 tons compared with the 1943 crop of 7,030 tons and the 10-year average of 2,775 tons. Harvest of the Oregon crop was about complete by November 1. Production of 5,700 tons in that State is 8 percent below the crop of 6,200 tons last year. The Washington filbert crop was harvested under unusually favorable conditions during October. Production is estimated at 860 tons compared with 830 tons in 1943 and the previous State record of 850 tons in 1941.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The condition of the California fig crop declined 3 points during the past month. Condition reported as 80 percent of normal on November 1 was below the November 1, 1943 condition of 86 percent but above the 10-year (1933-42) average of 75 percent. Fig harvest was about completed before the rain of October 31. The quality of the crop is reported to be quite satisfactory.

The condition of the olive crop in California is little changed from a month ago, but at 49 percent of normal is below both last year at 61 percent and the 10-year average of 56 percent. Harvest of olives for canning is in progress, but the fruit has not yet reached optimum condition for the purpose of oil manufacture.

PECANS: The United States pecan crop is estimated at 143,415,000 pounds -- 4 percent below the October 1 forecast but still the largest crop on record. The 1943 crop totalled 128,949,000 pounds and the 10-year (1933-42) average is 92,010,000. Production in 1944 of improved varieties is indicated at 58,303,000 pounds and seedling varieties 85,112,000 pounds which compares with 56,688,000 and 72,261,000 respectively in 1943.

Conditions have been favorable for pecan production this year and the production prospect is above average in all major pecan producing States. Most of the increase over last year is in the seedling varieties and in the States of Texas and Louisiana. The Texas crop of 45,000,000 pounds is nearly double the 26,000,000 pounds harvested in 1943 and the Louisiana 1944 production of 13,320,000 pounds compares with 9,500,000 last year.

CRANBERRIES: The 1944 cranberry crop is now estimated at 364,500 barrels -- 46 percent below the 1943 crop of 680,900 barrels and 42 percent below the 10-year (1933-42) average of 632,740 barrels.

Cranberry harvest was practically completed in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin during October with little damage from frost. Part of the Washington

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

and Oregon crops remained to be harvested after November 1. Weather conditions in Wisconsin were especially favorable during the past month and cranberry production is exceeding the October 1 estimate. While Wisconsin berries have sized up better than expected, Massachusetts and New Jersey berries range from small to medium in size.

POTATOES: As the harvest of the late potato crop nears completion, the total crop for 1944 is placed at 387,857,000 bushels compared with 464,656,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 362,912,000 bushels. Indicated production for the 30 late States is 309,650,000 bushels a decrease of 15 percent from the 363,543,000 bushels harvested last year but 7 percent above the 10-year average production.

Estimated production of the Maine crop is unchanged from the crop indicated a month earlier. The potato harvest has been completed satisfactorily in this State without serious loss from frost and tubers generally show fair size and excellent quality. Estimates of the potato crop in Upstate New York and Pennsylvania exceed those of a month earlier, but loss in some fields in the latter State will probably run high on account of discoloration, ring rot and stem rot.

Indicated production of the crop in the central surplus States (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota) is up 4 percent from a month earlier, even though late and heavy rains in Minnesota caused some deterioration during October. A relatively large increase in the Michigan crop, which is about all harvested, is attributed to the good growing weather during September and to the absence of killing frosts until mid-October. In spite of increased shipments, general complaints about the shortage of refrigerator cars are reported from Michigan. Rather heavy losses from storage rot are being reported from North Dakota.

Compared with the October 1 indications, the current estimate shows an increase of 3 percent in the 10 western late surplus States. Increases are reported in Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, and Montana. Frost damage caused some reduction in the Utah crop. Favorable weather prevailed during October for harvesting the Idaho crop and the labor supply proved adequate. An unusually large percentage of the Colorado crop is of merchantable quality. Part of the crop in Washington remains to be harvested. Growers in that State report little or no frost to date and that potatoes reached optimum growth before harvest. In Oregon, weather during October was very favorable for maturing and harvesting the late potato crop. Harvest of the late commercial crop in Nebraska is practically completed and above average yields have been realized.

Production indicated on November 1 for the 12 other late States shows a 1 percent increase from the estimate of a month earlier. Increases in the production indicated for Ohio and Indiana more than offset decreases in the production estimated for New Hampshire and West Virginia. Other States in this group show no change from the October 1 estimate.

SWEETPOTATOES: The sweetpotato crop continued to improve during October, especially in the Atlantic Coast States. Yields reported November 1 indicate a crop of 76,078,000 bushels, which is 5 percent greater than the 72,572,000 bushels harvested in 1943 and exceeds the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 67,182,000 bushels by 13 percent. Weather conditions have enabled farmers to make good progress in harvesting, and if final harvest confirms the yields now indicated, production will exceed that of any year since 1935.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Only in Missouri is there a decline from the October 1 estimate. Production indicated for each of the Atlantic States is higher than the crop indicated last month. In the South Central group, crop prospects improved in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama during October.

Carlot shipments, including WFA purchases under the Government's support program, totaled 4,033 cars through October 28 compared with 3,507 cars shipped through October 30, 1943. The bulk of commercial shipments during the last week of October came from Louisiana, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, California, New Jersey, Texas and Tennessee. Movement of the Virginia crop has been especially active, and rather heavy purchases have been made by the Government under its support program. The quality of sweetpotatoes is generally good, but the proportion of large potatoes is higher than usual in some of the Atlantic Coast States.

TOBACCO: A tobacco crop this year of 1,809,627,000 pounds is now estimated on the basis of post harvest indications. This is 29 percent more than the 1943 crop and only 4 percent less than the record crop of 1939. The present estimate is not significantly different from the October 1 forecast.

The second flue cured tobacco crop in history to exceed a billion pounds was harvested this year with the November 1 estimate placed at 1,062,480,000 pounds. This is a decline of about 10 million pounds below the October 1 forecast due to smaller sales than earlier expected in both the Eastern and North-South Carolina Border areas. Last years production was 788,532,000 pounds and the record high production of 1939 was 1,170,910,000 pounds.

In spite of a season of extremes, ranging from dire drouth through July to excessive late season moisture followed by a late fall, the burley tobacco crop reached harvest with an all-time high production. The November 1 estimate places the production at 488,480,000 pounds, compared with 390,004,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 326,463,000 pounds. The previous high production was in 1931 when a crop of 424,751,000 pounds was harvested.

Fire cured tobacco production is now estimated at 65,479,000 pounds, compared with 64,800,000 pounds last year; while dark air cured production is expected to be 38,233,000 pounds, against 30,047,000 pounds in 1943. The present estimates for these two classes of tobacco represent some improvement in prospects over the October 1 forecast.

Production of cigar tobacco is estimated at 124,775,000 pounds, compared with the 1943 crop of 108,798,000 pounds. This year's production by classes is, fillers 56,775,000 pounds, binders 57,137,000 pounds, and wrappers 10,863,000 pounds; while the 1943 crop consisted of fillers, 47,384,000 pounds; binders, 51,394,000 pounds; and wrappers, 10,020,000 pounds.

PASTURES: The condition of farm pastures on November 1 averaged 75 percent of normal, not so good as on the same date in either 1941 or 1942, but representing more adequate supplies of late fall pasture feed than were available in other years of the past decade. A dry October limited late growth of grass in some areas, but mild temperatures in all except Eastern portions of the country permitted full use by livestock of available pasture feed. As the grazing season draws toward a close, it is apparent that the 1944 pasture season as a whole has been favorable as compared with most recent years but about in line with average for pre-drought decades. The seasonal average condition (April 1 through October 1) for 1944 was 79 percent of normal. This was one point below the 1943 seasonal average, but has been materially exceeded in only two of the last fifteen years, 1938 and 1942. There were some areas, however, where pasture conditions were rather unfavorable throughout much of the season.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The November 1 condition of pastures this year was materially above the 1934-42 average for the date in the West North Central and Great Plains area and in scattered Southern States east of the Plains including Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. On the other hand, considerably below average pasture feed conditions were reported from Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Utah. As compared with November 1 last year, pasture condition was up substantially in the Atlantic Coast area from Rhode Island and Connecticut southward and in several South Central and Southwestern States where last year's drought was severe, including Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. Late fall pasture feed, however, was not so good as last year in northern New England, Ohio, Indiana, Idaho, Utah, and California.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during October is estimated at almost 9.1 billion pounds. The decline from September was less than average and considerably less than took place in 1943. As compared with October last year, production was up 4 percent, the largest increase over the corresponding month a year earlier since August 1942. The seasonal decline between the peak month of June and October this year has been approximately the same as average for the 1933-42 period. Daily average production of milk for October, on a per capita basis, averaged 2.1 pounds, only a little above the 10-year average for October of 2.0 pounds. In the first ten months of 1944, milk production has totaled 102.1 billion pounds, slightly more than the 101.9 billion pounds produced during the same period of 1943.

In October this year, milk production was favored by mild, dry weather which permitted the full use of late fall pastures and encouraged the maintenance of milk flow. Late pasture feed this year was more abundant than a year ago, especially along the Atlantic seaboard and in the Southern States. Farmers also have drawn freely from the more liberal supplies of grains and supplementary feeds available this year, and preliminary reports indicate that the amount of grain and concentrates fed per cow was at or near record levels for November 1 except in western Corn Belt and Great Plains States where late fall pasture feed was plentiful.

Milk production per cow declined about the usual seasonal amount between October 1 and November 1 this year. In all regions, however, the decline was much less than took place in the same period of 1943. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in crop correspondents' herds on November 1 averaged 12.51 pounds compared with 11.94 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 12.08 pounds for November 1. For the first time since July 1942, milk production per cow in all regions was both above the previous year and higher than the corresponding 10-year average for the date. In comparison with November 1, 1943, increases for major groups of States ranged from 1 percent in the West North Central area to 7 percent in the East North Central area. Relative to the 1933-42 average for November 1, increases in milk production per cow ranged from 1 percent in the South Central region to 7 percent in the Western region.

Cows milked accounted for 66.0 percent of all milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents on November 1 this year. About the usual decline from October 1 took place, and the percentage milked was somewhat below that on November 1, 1943. As compared with average seasonal changes in the 1926-40 period, the percentage of milk cows reported in production this year has declined steadily since March. As shown in the following table, between early spring and late fall of each of the past three years a steady decline relative to average has taken place. During the winter period from November to the following spring of each of the past two years, the percentage milked has recovered part of the summer and fall decline. The seasonal timing of the changes points strongly to labor as an important causative factor in recent declines in percentage of milk cows milked.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

While the drop relative to average has not been quite so sharp since spring this year as in that period of 1943, the percentage milked on November 1 was the lowest relative to average for any month since November 1, 1925. In the West North Central, the South and the Western regions the percentage of cows milked this fall has been the lowest of recent years. In the North Atlantic States, however, the percentage milked for several months has equaled or exceeded that of 1943 and in the East North Central States a less than usual October decline in percentage milked resulted in a November 1 figure higher than on that date of either 1942 or 1943.

PERCENTAGE OF MILK COWS MILKED ON FIRST OF EACH MONTH IN HERDS KEPT
BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS, UNITED STATES, 1926-40 AVERAGE AND 1941-44

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	Percent											
1926-40 Av.	66.0	65.5	66.1	68.6	72.2	75.5	76.6	75.0	72.6	70.5	68.8	66.9
1941	67.7	67.3	67.6	70.1	74.1	77.1	77.6	76.3	73.7	71.5	69.6	68.7
1942	67.0	66.8	67.5	69.9	73.6	76.6	77.5	75.5	73.1	70.3	67.8	67.0
1943	65.7	65.4	66.5	69.2	72.6	75.7	76.3	74.2	71.2	68.8	66.3	64.9
1944	64.0	64.2	65.8	68.1	71.0	74.0	74.8	72.8	70.2	67.8	66.0	

PERCENT OF 1926-40 AVERAGE FOR SAME DATE

1941	102.6	102.7	102.3	102.2	102.6	102.1	101.3	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.2	102.7
1942	101.5	102.0	102.1	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.7	99.7	98.5	100.1
1943	99.5	99.8	100.6	100.9	100.6	100.3	99.6	98.9	98.1	97.6	96.4	97.0
1944	97.0	98.0	99.5	99.3	98.3	98.0	97.7	97.1	96.7	96.2	95.9	

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Very favorable weather throughout the country during October was conducive to a record egg production for the month. Hens and pullets on farms laid 3,278,000,000 eggs in October -- 10 percent above the previous high of last year and 59 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. October egg production was at peak levels in all parts of the country, regional increases varying from 7 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States to 14 percent in the West. Egg production during the first 10 months of this year was the highest of record in all parts of the country. The United States production during that period was 51,096,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent above last year and 49 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production during October was 8.74 eggs per layer compared with 8.12 last year and 7.20 for the 10-year average. The rate of lay was at peak levels in all parts of the country, regional increases varying from 6 percent in the North Central and South Atlantic States to 12 percent in the West. Production per layer on hand for the first 10 months of this year was 132 eggs compared with 129 through October last year and 119 for the 10-year average for this period.

There was an average of 375,050,000 layers in farm flocks during October -- 2 percent more than during October last year and 32 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers were at record levels in all parts of the country except the West, where layers were about 1 percent below the record-high number in 1930. On November 1, there was about 1 percent more layers on farms than a year ago, while on October 1, there were 3 percent more than a year earlier. The number of potential layers on farms November 1, (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 10 percent less than a year ago. On October 1, potential layers were 7 percent fewer than a year earlier. The relative decrease in potential layers from October 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

to November 1 was 8 percent compared with a decrease of 5 percent last year and for the 5-year (1938-42) average, which indicates a heavier culling during October than the same month during any of the past 8 years of record.

There were 137,693,000 pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 -- a decrease of 30 percent from a year ago and 2 percent below the 5-year average. The movement of pullets into laying flocks is occurring considerably earlier this year than last. From October 1 to November 1 of this year, pullets not of laying age decreased by 73 million or 35 percent of the October 1 holdings, compared with a decrease of 70 million or 26 percent of the October 1 holdings last year. Most of these pullets moved into laying flocks.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 ^{1/}
(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North: : Central	: W. North: : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1938-42	57,410	92,972	128,686	41,126	90,121	41,354	451,668
1943	73,971	113,117	175,866	51,627	118,404	50,217	583,202
1944	64,085	107,127	156,918	48,010	107,392	43,930	527,462

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Av. 1938-42	16,425	27,690	45,895	12,035	26,601	11,992	140,637
1943	24,525	38,066	65,881	16,394	35,777	15,953	196,596
1944	15,034	29,205	47,162	12,594	24,553	9,145	137,693

^{1/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 38.8 cents per dozen compared with 45.2 cents a year ago and 26.8 cents for the 10-year (1933-42) average. The relative seasonal increase in egg prices during the past month was larger than last year, but slightly less than the 10-year average seasonal increase.

Chicken prices increased 0.1 cent during the month compared with a decline of 0.6 cents last year and a 10-year average decline of 0.4 cents. The October 15 price was 23.8 cents per pound live weight compared with 24.6 cents a year ago and 14.4 cents for the 10-year average.

Turkey prices advanced seasonally 0.7 cents per pound during the month to 31.8 cents per pound in mid-October, the highest October price of record. This compares with 29.9 cents in October last year and 16.2 cents for the 10-year average.

The average cost of feed in a U.S. farm poultry ration declined slightly during the month ending October 15, compared with practically no change last year and a 10-year average decline of 7 percent.

The egg-feed price relationship on October 15 was considerably less favorable than a year ago and the 10-year average. The chicken-feed ratio was also less favorable than a year ago and the 10-year average. The turkey-feed ratio, however, was more favorable than a year ago and considerably more favorable than the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	Bushels			Thous. bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	40.0	571	640	680
N. H.	41.0	41.0	41.0	635	615	656
Vt.	37.8	38.0	39.0	2,759	2,432	2,535
Mass.	41.0	42.0	42.0	1,657	1,722	1,932
R. I.	37.8	38.0	33.0	332	304	264
Conn.	39.2	40.0	40.0	1,946	1,920	2,080
N. Y.	34.9	35.0	34.0	23,735	22,715	24,718
N. J.	38.6	34.0	35.0	7,342	6,086	6,720
Pa.	41.2	38.0	38.0	54,713	49,172	53,124
Ohio	42.3	49.5	38.0	147,230	174,042	144,286
Ind.	39.2	49.0	38.0	164,777	210,406	176,244
Ill.	40.4	50.0	46.0	330,989	426,600	419,934
Mich.	33.4	34.0	33.0	52,772	52,904	59,565
Wis.	35.0	43.5	43.5	82,275	108,924	116,536
Minn.	34.1	41.5	42.5	155,934	215,468	249,858
Iowa	42.5	59.0	54.5	421,769	640,740	618,357
Mo.	23.4	31.0	35.0	102,573	139,810	172,060
N. Dak.	16.6	22.5	29.0	18,812	25,335	35,583
S. Dak.	14.4	22.5	37.0	43,767	79,718	136,345
Nebr.	15.4	26.0	37.5	116,838	216,632	328,088
Kans.	14.2	23.0	32.0	44,701	84,318	112,608
Del.	28.6	25.0	26.0	4,013	3,225	3,588
Md.	33.9	26.0	34.0	16,704	11,804	16,966
Va.	24.8	25.0	25.5	34,638	33,275	35,292
W. Va.	27.7	34.0	26.0	12,884	14,042	10,946
N. C.	19.5	22.0	22.0	46,720	51,018	51,524
S. C.	13.6	16.0	16.0	23,209	24,720	23,232
Ga.	10.2	12.0	11.5	42,873	45,288	41,664
Fla.	9.6	11.0	10.0	7,050	8,151	7,260
Ky.	24.4	27.5	24.0	65,808	75,350	69,048
Tenn.	23.4	23.0	20.5	65,238	65,964	55,268
Ala.	12.9	15.0	15.5	44,317	48,510	49,120
Miss.	15.0	15.5	16.0	43,845	43,508	42,224
Ark.	15.6	12.5	17.5	34,248	25,262	35,018
La.	14.8	16.5	15.0	22,922	23,018	19,245
Okla.	14.4	12.5	19.0	26,488	23,350	34,428
Tex.	15.3	16.0	13.5	75,569	88,416	67,136
Mont.	12.7	17.0	22.5	2,071	3,230	4,500
Idaho	41.3	49.5	51.0	1,794	1,683	1,581
Wyo.	11.0	11.0	13.0	1,830	1,243	1,196
Colo.	10.8	15.5	19.5	11,721	14,430	17,238
N. Mex.	14.0	15.5	19.0	2,614	2,930	3,420
Ariz.	12.1	11.5	12.0	434	402	456
Utah	24.9	31.5	33.0	608	882	825
Nev.	30.0	30.0	30.0	81	120	120
Wash.	34.6	47.0	41.0	1,195	1,457	1,271
Oreg.	31.0	36.5	34.0	1,938	1,862	1,428
Calif.	32.0	34.0	33.0	2,440	2,516	2,211
U. S.	25.8	32.5	33.4	2,369,384	3,076,159	3,258,378

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1943	Preliminary	Average	1943
	1933-42		1944	1933-42	1944
		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Illinois	23.2	30.9	27.0	46	30
Iowa	1/21.5	18.0	18.0	1/87	36
Missouri	15.0	19.0	21.0	958	760
N. Dakota	—	12.0	12.5	—	60
S. Dakota	1/ 8.9	9.0	17.0	1/1,031	933
Nebraska	10.9	14.4	19.0	1,691	1,034
Kansas	10.4	14.5	25.0	11,189	14,500
Arkansas	12.9	10.0	16.0	156	50
Louisiana	15.4	17.0	17.5	37	34
Oklahoma	10.0	9.0	14.5	7,784	5,355
Texas	14.6	16.5	17.5	33,790	71,817
Colorado	8.8	12.7	16.0	1,160	1,707
N. Mexico	12.3	8.5	15.0	2,218	1,422
Arizona	29.9	34.0	34.0	820	1,360
California	34.6	37.0	36.0	4,504	4,070
U.S.	13.4	15.5	19.0	65,362	103,168
1/ Short-time average.					

BROOMCORN

RICE

Preliminary 1944			Preliminary 1944		
State	Yield per	Production	State	Yield per	Production
	acre			acre	
	Lb.	Tons		Bu.	Thous. bu.
Illinois	620	4,000	Arkansas	53.0	14,204
Kansas	400	4,000	Louisiana	39.0	22,269
Oklahoma	375	18,800	Texas	49.0	19,208
Texas	370	8,900	California	60.0	14,760
Colorado	350	16,800			
New Mexico	300	10,500			
United States	362.9	63,000	United States	47.7	70,441

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PASTURE			BUCKWHEAT		: COWPEAS :		TOBACCO	
: Condition Nov. 1			: Preliminary 1944		: 1944 pre-: Preliminary 1944			
State	Average	1944	Yield per	Production	liminary	Yield per	Production	
	1934-42		acre	acre	acre	acre	acre	
	Percent		Bushels	Thous. Bu.	Bushels	Lb.	Thous. Lb.	
Maine	73	75	18.0	126	--	--	--	--
N.H.	74	78	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	77	75	20.0	20	--	--	--	--
Mass.	75	71	--	--	--	1,684	9,600	--
R.I.	75	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	74	58	--	--	--	1,405	23,036	--
N.Y.	74	75	18.0	3,060	--	1,300	910	--
N.J.	68	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pa.	73	73	20.0	3,140	--	1,500	50,415	--
Ohio	71	62	20.5	287	--	1,014	23,725	--
Ind.	69	62	15.0	180	6.0	1,098	13,510	--
Ill.	72	77	15.5	93	6.0	--	--	--
Mich.	74	66	16.0	560	--	--	--	--
Wis.	75	70	16.0	432	--	1,510	29,750	--
Minn.	65	70	15.0	900	--	1,240	744	--
Iowa	76	91	17.0	51	--	--	--	--
Mo.	61	75	12.5	12	9.0	1,050	7,140	--
N.Dak.	54	78	16.0	96	--	--	--	--
S.Dak.	52	88	15.0	45	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	54	83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kans.	56	87	--	--	8.5	1,000	300	--
Del.	69	71	--	--	--	--	--	--
Md.	71	74	21.0	105	8.0	800	30,000	--
Va.	71	80	16.5	116	7.5	1,005	135,655	--
W.Va.	72	73	17.0	187	--	850	2,805	--
N.C.	70	73	14.5	58	4.5	1,089	734,080	--
S.C.	60	66	--	--	4.5	1,150	124,200	--
Ga.	63	68	--	--	5.0	1,030	98,600	--
Fla.	75	74	--	--	8.5	934	18,215	--
Ky.	63	74	13.0	39	5.0	1,022	396,217	--
Tenn.	57	67	14.5	44	5.5	1,049	110,220	--
Ala.	63	64	--	--	5.5	812	325	--
Miss.	64	66	--	--	6.0	--	--	--
Ark.	62	60	--	--	5.5	--	--	--
La.	72	68	--	--	3.0	450	180	--
Okla.	58	78	--	--	5.0	--	--	--
Tex.	66	72	--	--	6.5	--	--	--
Mont.	70	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	78	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	73	85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	67	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	70	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	81	79	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	72	64	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nev.	82	81	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	75	76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	74	78	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calif.	76	72	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.	67	75	17.9	9,551	5.3	1,073	1,809,627	--

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1944

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

November 1, 1944				November 1, 1944					
Class and type		Type No.	Preliminary 1944 Yield per acre Pounds	Production Thous. pounds	Class and type		Type No.	Preliminary 1944 Yield per acre Pounds	Production Thous. pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:									
Virginia	11	990	104,940	3B Dark Air-cured	Indiana	35	1,000	200	
North Carolina	11	1,020	258,060		Kentucky	35	1,050	16,800	
Total Old Belt	11	1,011	363,000		Tennessee	35	1,050	4,620	
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,130	374,030		Total One Sucker	35	1,050	21,620	
North Carolina	13	1,110	87,690		Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,025	13,838	
South Carolina	13	1,150	124,200		Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	925	2,775	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,133	211,890		Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,031	38,233	
Georgia	14	1,030	97,850		Class 4, Cigar Filler:				
Florida	14	910	15,470		Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,500	49,950	
Alabama	14	800	240		Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,050	6,825	
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,011	113,560		Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,427	56,775	
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,074	1,062,480		Class 5, Cigar Binder:				
Class 2, Fire-cured:					Massachusetts	51	1,780	178	
Total Virginia Belt	21	950	13,300		Connecticut	51	1,640	11,972	
Kentucky	22	950	9,975		Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,642	12,150	
Tennessee	22	1,050	26,250		Massachusetts	52	1,820	8,372	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,020	36,225		Connecticut	52	1,680	4,536	
Kentucky	23	975	13,162		Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,768	12,908	
Tennessee	23	1,000	2,700		New York	53	1,300	910	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	979	15,862		Pennsylvania	53	1,550	465	
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	925	92		Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,375	1,375	
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	995	65,479		Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,500	14,550	
Class 3, Air-cured:					Wisconsin	55	1,520	15,200	
3A Light Air-cured:					Minnesota	55	1,240	744	
Ohio	31	1,000	16,900		Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,504	15,944	
Indiana	31	1,100	13,310		Georgia	56	1,050	105	
Missouri	31	1,050	7,140		Florida	56	1,050	105	
Kansas	31	1,000	300		Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1,050	210	
Virginia	31	1,220	14,640		Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,578	57,137	
West Virginia	31	850	2,805		Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:				
North Carolina	31	1,300	14,300		Massachusetts	61	1,050	1,050	
Kentucky	31	1,025	342,350		Connecticut	61	1,020	6,528	
Tennessee	31	1,050	76,650		Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,024	7,578	
Alabama	31	850	85		Georgia	62	1,075	645	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,040	488,480		Florida	62	1,100	2,640	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	800	30,000		Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,285	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,023	518,480		Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,045	10,863	
					Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,444	124,775	
					Class 7, Miscellaneous:				
					Louisiana Perique	72	450	180	
					United States	All	1,073	1,809,627	

CROP REPORT

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November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	: Preliminary	Average	: Preliminary			
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944	
		Pounds			Thousand bags	2/	
Maine	1,014	1,080	780	88	65	39	
Vt.	619	650	580	16	13	6	
N.Y.	828	990	580	1,225	1,119	690	
Mich.	829	830	600	4,418	5,121	3,960	
Wis.	491	650	620	18	46	19	
Minn.	434	630	660	17	50	53	
N.Dak.	--	600	500	--	24	10	
S.Dak.	--	275	300	--	6	3	
Nebr.	1,136	1,150	1,200	239	920	660	
Kans.	3/337	240	420	9	2	4	
Tex.	--	200	200	--	4/ 14	4/10	
Mont.	1,227	930	1,100	241	549	297	
Idaho	1,453	1,530	1,450	1,611	2,479	2,132	
Wyo.	1,204	1,230	1,300	630	1,378	1,170	
Colo.	464	615	600	1,406	3,118	2,130	
N.Mex.	339	330	350	637	792	840	
Ariz.	449	600	420	50	84	63	
Utah	3/639	1,000	440	3/ 30	100	48	
Wash.	3/1,045	1,100	960	21	44	38	
Oreg.	733	1,000	1,100	12	30	22	
Calif.	1,272	1,169	1,147	4,470	5,169	4,714	
U.S.	858.7	880.1	782.1	15,133	21,123	16,908	

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average. 4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED:

: Preliminary 1944 :			: Preliminary 1944 :		
State	: Yield	: Production :	State	: Yield	: Production :
	: per acre :			: per acre :	
	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Thous. lb.:</u>		<u>Bu.</u>	<u>Thous. bu.</u>
Virginia	1,275.	201,450:			
North Carolina	1,275	373,575:	Ohio	16.5	21,714
Tennessee	750	10,500:	Indiana	16.0	24,512
<u>Total (Va.-N.C.Area)</u>	<u>1,259</u>	<u>585,525:</u>	Illinois	21.0	71,400
South Carolina	575	31,050:	Michigan	14.0	1,400
Georgia	700	784,700:	Minnesota	16.5	3,812
Florida	650	83,200:	Iowa	20.0	40,340
Alabama	675	364,500:	Missouri	18.0	12,006
Mississippi	475	12,825:	North Carolina	10.5	1,995
<u>Total (S.E. Area)</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>1,276,275:</u>	Mississippi	12.0	1,368
Arkansas	375	8,625:	Arkansas	16.0	3,840
Louisiana	310	4,340:			
Oklahoma	475	138,700:	10 principal States	18.6	182,387
Texas	420	323,400:	Other States	13.1	11,513
<u>Total (S.W. Area)</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>475,065:</u>			
United States	680.5	2,336,865:	United States	18.1	193,900

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

		Preliminary 1944	
State	: Yield of	Production	
	: cane per acre	: Thous. short tons	
	Short tons		
Louisiana	19.5	5,343	
Florida	32.0	960	
Total	20.7	6,303	

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1943	Preliminary	Average	1943	Preliminary
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
		Gallons			Thous. gallons	
Indiana	74	87	80	206	174	160
Illinois	56	52	50	100	104	100
Iowa	96	113	117	276	452	468
Missouri	46	48	62	492	528	558
Kansas	38	37	55	69	74	110
Virginia	67	62	65	276	310	195
W. Virginia	64	75	59	198	225	177
North Car.	65	61	74	1,073	732	814
South Car.	48	53	55	575	583	550
Georgia	57	55	55	1,351	1,320	1,265
Kentucky	59	60	65	1,111	780	845
Tennessee	58	59	61	1,373	1,239	976
Alabama	60	64	65	2,282	2,048	1,950
Mississippi	71	65	80	2,137	1,495	2,000
Arkansas	45	38	50	1,110	722	800
Louisiana	52	40	55	170	120	110
Oklahoma	36	28	42	193	112	126
Texas	48	53	48	768	742	720
U.S.	57.6	57.4	63.1	13,810	11,760	11,924

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1943	Preliminary	Average	1943	Preliminary
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
		Gallons			Thous. gallons	
South Car.	98	108	90	462	648	540
Georgia	130	125	132	4,409	4,250	4,620
Florida	156	170	150	1,807	2,040	2,100
Alabama	112	115	115	3,001	2,875	2,875
Mississippi	148	136	170	3,648	2,992	3,740
Arkansas	113	95	90	113	95	90
Louisiana	255	235	235	6,514	5,640	5,640
Texas	129	140	118	890	700	708
U.S.	155.0	149.1	152.7	20,844	19,240	20,313

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1943	Preliminary	Average	1943	Preliminary
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
		Short tons			Thous. short tons	
Ohio	8.5	6.0	9.0	351	72	126
Michigan	8.5	6.2	8.3	948	298	540
Nebraska	12.5	11.6	12.0	860	568	612
Montana	12.2	10.2	11.0	846	581	770
Idaho	12.8	15.5	14.0	807	651	630
Wyoming	12.1	10.8	11.0	552	270	330
Colorado	12.7	12.2	11.5	2,001	1,623	1,484
Utah	12.5	15.6	13.0	587	499	416
California	14.5	15.2	16.0	2,045	1,064	1,120
Other States	9.9	11.2	12.9	1,098	896	1,175
U.S.	11.8	11.9	12.1	10,094	6,522	7,203

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
November 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

PECANS

Area and State	Production 2/				State	All varieties Production			
	Average: 1934-42:	1942	1943	Prelim.: 1944		Average: 1933-42:	1943	Prelim.: 1944	
Thousand bushels					Thousand pounds				
Eastern States:									
N. Atl.:					Ill.	442	575	448	
Maine	589	813	704	912	Mo.	880	1,400	775	
N.H.	729	961	767	778	N. C.	2,247	2,700	2,632	
Vt.	543	731	722	513	S. C.	2,179	3,650	2,900	
Mass.	2,586	3,400	2,228	2,747	Ga.	19,632	30,500	31,200	
R.I.	270	332	281	268	Fla.	2,989	4,524	5,600	
Conn.	1,422	1,922	836	1,523	Ala.	6,996	10,500	9,280	
N.Y.	16,140	18,997	13,602	17,010	Miss.	5,565	9,000	8,060	
N.J.	3,216	3,239	2,028	2,090	Ark.	3,545	4,600	4,200	
Pa.	9,086	10,031	5,070	9,100	La.	7,645	9,500	13,320	
N. Atl.	34,581	40,426	26,238	34,941	Okla.	15,410	26,000	20,000	
S. Atl.:					Texas	24,480	26,000	45,000	
Del.	1,093	940	499	870	12 States	92,010	128,949	143,415	
Md.	1,936	2,211	864	1,863					
Va.	11,493	14,094	5,590	14,580					
W.Va.	4,366	4,686	2,046	4,356	Improved varieties 3/				
N.C.	1,142	1,086	499	1,782					
S. Atl.	20,032	23,017	9,498	23,451					
East. States	54,613	63,443	35,736	58,392	Ill.	4/ 12	12	10	
Central States:					Mo.	28	52	25	
N. Cent.:					N. C.	1,946	2,380	2,369	
Ohio	5,190	6,384	2,422	5,395	S. C.	1,868	3,175	2,520	
Ind.	1,589	1,392	1,010	1,363	Ga.	16,694	25,620	26,208	
Ill.	3,204	3,410	2,790	2,418	Fla.	1,764	2,579	3,136	
Mich.	7,881	9,234	5,888	7,625	Ala.	5,575	8,300	7,702	
Wis.	644	737	862	805	Miss.	3,127	5,300	4,997	
Minn.	210	168	172	182	Ark.	470	1,200	630	
Iowa	276	108	42	80	La.	2,094	2,620	3,706	
Mo.	1,453	1,075	968	660	Okla.	726	1,550	1,600	
Nebr.	299	118	34	84	Texas	1,658	3,900	5,400	
Kans.	788	580	260	356	12 States	35,958	56,688	58,303	
N. Cent.	21,534	23,206	14,448	18,968					
S. Cent.:									
Ky.	285	179	280	185	Wild or seedling varieties				
Tenn.	316	327	198	370					
Ark.	774	616	563	568					
S. Cent.	1,376	1,122	1,041	1,123	Ill.	432	563	438	
Cent. States	22,910	24,323	15,489	20,091	Mo.	851	1,348	750	
Western States:					N. C.	301	320	263	
Mont.	333	173	258	400	S. C.	311	475	380	
Idaho	3,166	1,705	640	2,100	Ga.	2,938	4,880	4,992	
Colo.	1,600	1,595	1,140	2,002	Fla.	1,225	1,945	2,464	
N.Mex.	718	752	847	760	Ala.	1,421	2,200	1,578	
Utah	397	307	550	531	Miss.	2,439	3,700	3,063	
Wash.	27,939	27,339	23,000	30,303	Ark.	3,075	3,400	3,570	
Oreg.	3,218	2,652	2,690	3,288	La.	5,552	6,880	9,614	
Calif.	7,486	5,979	8,700	6,300	Okla.	14,684	24,450	18,400	
West. States	44,856	40,502	37,825	45,684	Texas	22,822	22,100	39,600	
35 States	122,378	128,273	89,050	124,167	12 States	56,052	72,261	85,112	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties. 4/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS				GRAPES			
Production 1/				Production 1/			
State	Average	1943	Prelim.	State	Average	1943	Prelim.
	1933-42		1944		1933-42		1944
	Thousand bushels				Tons		
Maine	8	5	10	Mass.	470	150	250
N.H.	11	4	10	R.I.	225	150	200
Vt.	4	1	3	Conn.	1,450	700	900
Mass.	62	20	48	N.Y.	62,470	39,200	59,300
R.I.	8	4	7	N.J.	2,600	2,100	2,600
Conn.	66	38	77	Pa.	17,850	15,300	19,500
N.Y.	1,117	528	1,157	Ohio	24,010	17,900	24,400
N.J.	60	48	52	Ind.	3,550	2,100	2,500
Pa.	558	174	464	Ill.	5,110	2,900	3,700
Ohio	549	173	373	Mich.	43,580	42,400	37,000
Ind.	284	72	157	Wis.	435	500	600
Ill.	530	232	335	Iowa	3,630	2,900	3,100
Mich.	1,148	481	1,193	Mo.	8,070	5,200	6,500
Iowa	106	50	55	Nebr.	1,700	1,400	1,300
Mo.	356	170	175	Kans.	2,840	2,200	2,700
Nebr.	27	13	10	Del.	1,540	1,000	1,200
Kans.	136	52	63	Md.	465	200	250
Del.	7	2	7	Va.	2,060	1,100	1,800
Md.	65	20	52	W. Va.	1,265	800	1,300
Va.	378	26	428	N.C.	6,330	5,200	6,600
W. Va.	80	12	132	S.C.	1,390	1,100	1,200
N.C.	337	88	354	Ga.	1,670	1,700	2,200
S.C.	136	36	160	Fla.	660	450	600
Ga.	355	138	500	Ky.	2,050	1,800	1,900
Fla.	131	99	176	Tenn.	2,270	2,000	2,300
Ky.	226	80	135	Ala.	1,310	1,100	1,200
Tenn.	285	132	188	Ark.	8,960	7,300	9,600
Ala.	295	112	312	Okla.	2,900	2,300	3,200
Miss.	358	136	354	Tex.	2,350	2,200	2,100
Ark.	171	80	228	Idaho	555	250	450
La.	162	78	245	Colo.	515	400	600
Okla.	142	75	96	N. Mex.	1,050	900	1,000
Tex.	393	211	502	Ariz.	910	1,400	1,500
Idaho	61	36	69	Utah	840	800	800
Colo.	188	264	157	Wash.	8,420	15,000	18,200
N. Mex.	43	53	50	Oreg.	2,110	1,800	2,300
Ariz.	10	11	10	Calif., all	2,143,800	2,789,000	2,414,000
Utah	113	200	170	Wine var.	522,700	575,000	535,000
Nev.	4	5	6	Table "	387,600	553,000	482,000
Wash., all	6,242	5,256	7,820	Raisin "	1,233,500	1,661,000	1,397,000
Bartlett	4,374	3,906	6,080	Raisins 2/	216,700	401,000	---
Other	1,868	1,360	1,740	Not dried	366,700	57,000	---
Oreg., all	3,723	2,817	4,354				
Bartlett	1,506	1,386	1,794				
Other	2,217	1,431	2,560				
Calif., all	9,622	12,543	8,917				
Bartlett	8,392	11,293	7,834				
Other	1,229	1,250	1,083				
U.S.	28,559	24,585	29,611	U.S.	2,371,410	2,972,900	2,638,850

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	:Condition November 1 1/:			Production 1/			:Indicated
	:Average:			:Average:			
	:1933-42:	1943	1944	:1933-42:	1942	1943	
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	74	81	84	41,514	44,329	51,871	-----
Navels and Misc. 2/	72	84	77	16,661	14,241	21,071	18,720
Valencias	75	79	89	24,854	30,088	30,800	3/
Florida, all	73	73	63	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,000
Early and Midseason	4/70	74	60	13,815	19,100	25,800	20,500
Valencias	4/69	71	66	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 2/	61	85	83	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,750
Arizona, all 2/	72	85	82	408	730	1,100	1,200
Louisiana, all 2/	74	61	89	273	340	240	360
5 States 5/	73	78	76	67,937	85,149	102,961	-----
TANGERINES:							
Florida	65	53	63	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,800
All oranges and tangerines	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5 States 5/	--	--	--	70,557	89,349	106,561	-----
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	65	62	45	18,060	27,300	31,000	20,500
Seedless	4/65	70	44	6,295	10,300	14,000	7,800
Other	4/60	58	46	11,765	17,000	17,000	12,700
Texas, all	55	68	80	10,392	17,510	17,710	20,150
Arizona, all	75	87	74	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,700
California, all	74	80	80	2,184	3,071	3,230	-----
Desert Valleys	--	81	84	973	1,254	1,239	1,316
Other	--	79	77	1,211	1,817	1,991	3/
4 States 5/	64	67	62	32,858	50,481	56,020	-----
LEMONS:							
California 5/	74	78	75	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	67	74	50	75	175	190	250

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.
- 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.
- 3/ First report of production from 1944 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December.
- 4/ Short-time average.
- 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lbs.; Florida limes, 80.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Average	Production 1/	Preliminary
and State	1933-42	1943	1944
		Tons	
ALMONDS:			
California	13,390	16,000	20,700
WALNUTS:			
California	50,740	58,000	62,000
Oregon	3,910	5,300	7,200
2 States	54,650	63,300	69,200
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	2,367	6,200	5,700
Washington	408	830	860
2 States	2,775	7,030	6,560
		Condition November 1 (Percent)	
OLIVES:			
California	56	61	49

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average	1942	1943	Prelim.
	1933-42			1944
		Barrels		
Massachusetts	424,800	572,000	485,000	160,000
New Jersey	96,400	95,000	62,000	53,000
Wisconsin	85,400	107,000	102,000	110,000
Washington	19,150	27,000	24,000	30,000
Oregon	6,990	11,200	7,900	11,500
5 States	632,740	812,200	680,900	364,500

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
and	Average : 1943 : Prelim. : Average: 1943 : Prelim.	
STATE	: 1933-42 : : 1944 : : 1933-42 : : 1944	

Bushels

Thousand bushels

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	273	355	275	43,025	73,485	58,025
New York, Long Island	224	214	150	10,909	14,011	10,425
New York, Upstate	104	109	125	17,649	15,667	16,438
Pennsylvania	121	106	116	22,836	18,656	19,140
3 Eastern	167.9	205.8	180.3	94,419	121,819	104,028
Michigan	96	105	110	23,765	22,365	19,250
Wisconsin	81	88	84	17,767	16,368	11,844
Minnesota	79	97	76	20,285	23,571	15,884
North Dakota	90	130	120	11,994	22,100	21,240
South Dakota	57	80	72	1,844	3,680	2,664
5 Central	85.6	102.7	95.9	75,654	88,084	70,822
Nebraska	108	130	115	8,846	12,090	8,740
Montana	96	115	130	1,642	2,645	2,210
Idaho	222	230	230	27,014	43,470	37,720
Wyoming	110	145	155	2,054	2,175	2,170
Colorado	163	215	210	13,650	18,705	18,690
Utah	158	175	150	2,061	3,430	2,625
Nevada	168	200	167	373	680	568
Washington	188	220	220	8,329	13,200	10,340
Oregon	179	195	215	6,865	10,335	9,890
California 1/	277	280	320	8,912	11,480	12,480
10 Western	175.2	202.4	205.6	79,747	118,210	105,433
TOTAL 18	131.6	161.3	153.3	249,821	328,113	280,343

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	153	160	140	1,285	1,472	1,190
Vermont	134	125	135	1,969	1,825	1,660
Massachusetts	139	135	130	2,380	3,375	3,250
Rhode Island	186	175	165	786	1,085	1,072
Connecticut	169	145	160	2,742	3,190	3,376
5 New England	151.3	142.2	143.7	9,163	10,947	10,548
West Virginia	87	75	60	2,987	2,775	1,980
Ohio	103	95	83	11,464	8,550	6,474
Indiana	98	100	85	5,542	4,100	3,485
Illinois	78	62	55	3,168	2,170	1,760
Iowa	85	97	65	5,539	5,238	3,250
5 Central	92.9	88.8	72.4	28,699	22,833	16,949
New Mexico	74	80	78	348	480	468
Arizona	137	180	220	245	1,170	1,342
2 Southwestern	92.6	132.0	149.6	594	1,650	1,810
TOTAL 12	102.2	102.3	91.7	38,456	35,430	29,307
30 LATE STATES	126.8	152.7	144.1	288,276	363,543	309,650

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	172	161	124	9,174	11,431	8,928
Delaware	89	70	68	438	308	279
Maryland	104	88	94	2,699	1,980	1,861
Virginia	116	123	79	9,695	9,594	6,004
Kentucky	76	88	58	3,462	4,564	2,668
Missouri	85	89	60	3,752	3,827	2,160
Kansas	80	90	50	2,225	2,970	1,250
TOTAL 7	110.2	114.1	83.0	31,444	34,774	23,150
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	124.9	148.3	137.1	319,721	398,317	332,800

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

POTATOES 1/ - Continued						
GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
and	Average	1943	Prelim.	Average	1943	Prelim.
STATE	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944	1944	1944
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	99	111	79	8,332	12,099	6,873
South Carolina	112	103	61	2,472	3,193	1,464
Georgia	64	61	45	1,334	2,135	1,440
Florida	124	121	106	3,597	3,703	3,445
Tennessee	71	73	56	3,048	4,380	2,408
Alabama	88	94	58	3,835	5,264	3,422
Mississippi	65	56	65	1,311	1,904	2,210
Arkansas	73	79	69	3,093	4,661	3,450
Louisiana	61	61	52	2,490	3,599	3,276
Oklahoma	69	61	69	2,219	2,501	2,208
Texas	67	86	76	3,516	6,450	5,016
California 1/	286	350	315	7,944	16,450	19,845
TOTAL 12	94.1	104.2	94.0	43,191	66,339	55,057
TOTAL U. S.	120.1	139.9	128.7	362,912	464,656	387,857

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1943	Prelim.	Average	1943	Prelim.
	1933-42	1944	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
New Jersey	142	90	150	2,219	1,440	2,400
Indiana	92	100	125	306	150	188
Illinois	84	80	82	364	360	410
Iowa	85	85	100	214	170	200
Missouri	87	76	100	804	760	800
Kansas	99	135	140	338	378	420
Delaware	128	85	145	558	255	435
Maryland	147	120	155	1,133	960	1,240
Virginia	114	93	120	3,914	2,976	3,960
North Carolina	100	97	115	8,362	7,760	9,200
South Carolina	84	87	98	4,925	6,960	7,644
Georgia	74	75	86	8,044	9,375	9,976
Florida	66	67	70	1,277	1,308	1,330
Kentucky	84	83	90	1,523	1,826	1,710
Tennessee	91	88	95	4,388	4,752	4,275
Alabama	75	80	84	6,447	7,680	7,560
Mississippi	86	85	90	3,524	6,970	6,480
Arkansas	75	60	85	2,329	1,620	1,870
Louisiana	69	72	75	7,034	8,856	8,475
Oklahoma	69	50	85	876	600	1,190
Texas	74	78	75	4,332	5,616	4,875
California	114	125	120	1,269	1,500	1,440
U. S.	84.3	81.7	92.3	67,182	72,572	76,078

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1933-42 Average, 1943, and 1944

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita			
	Average	1943	1944	1944	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42			1943	1933-42		
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
Sept.	8,507	9,255	9,380	101	2.18	2.25	2.26
Oct.	8,145	8,711	9,072	104	2.02	2.05	2.11
Jan. - Oct. Incl.	91,705	101,883	102,109	100.2	2.32	2.46	2.42

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	November 1			State	November 1		
and	Average	1943	1944	and	Average	1943	1944
Division	1933-42			Division	1933-42		
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	13.1	13.3	14.4	Md.	14.6	13.8	14.4
N.H.	14.4	14.9	15.7	Va.	11.0	10.4	12.3
Vt.	13.4	13.1	14.4	W.Va.	11.0	10.8	11.8
Mass.	17.2	15.3	16.8	N.C.	11.0	11.8	11.3
Conn.	17.1	15.2	16.8	S.C.	9.8	10.5	10.1
N.Y.	15.8	15.5	15.9	Ga.	8.4	8.2	7.8
N.J.	18.5	17.5	18.3	S. ATL.	10.86	10.81	11.35
Pa.	15.6	14.5	15.9	Ky.	10.6	9.8	11.2
N. ATL.	15.74	15.11	16.02	Tenn.	9.1	9.4	10.0
Ohio	14.2	13.6	14.7	Ala.	8.0	8.1	8.2
Ind.	13.0	13.2	13.7	Miss.	6.4	6.6	6.5
Ill.	13.2	13.2	14.3	Ark.	7.6	7.5	7.6
Mich.	15.5	14.9	15.9	Okla.	8.7	7.8	8.7
Wis.	13.6	13.2	14.1	Tex.	8.0	7.4	7.3
E. N. CENT.	13.83	13.61	14.60	S. CENT.	8.39	8.12	8.48
Minn.	12.1	11.9	12.0	Mont.	12.5	13.8	13.2
Iowa	12.3	12.5	12.7	Idaho	16.0	15.7	16.6
Mo.	9.2	9.7	10.3	Wyo.	12.0	12.5	12.8
N. Dak.	9.6	10.0	10.2	Colo.	12.3	12.3	13.0
S. Dak.	9.3	9.4	9.4	Wash.	16.2	15.5	16.2
Nebr.	11.4	12.2	10.1	Oreg.	14.6	14.3	15.1
Kans.	11.6	11.0	11.9	Calif.	17.5	17.4	18.6
W. N. CENT.	11.01	11.06	11.22	WEST.	14.53	14.92	15.57
				U. S.	12.08	11.94	12.51

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1944

November 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during October:	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During October	Jan. to Oct. incl.
Division:	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Thousands	Number	Millions	
Me.	2,330	1,987	1,308	1,364
N.H.	1,971	1,998	1,321	1,345
Vt.	905	828	1,159	1,197
Mass.	4,520	4,034	1,243	1,488
R.I.	420	421	1,271	1,355
Conn.	2,740	2,711	1,305	1,491
N.Y.	12,160	12,673	952	1,060
N.J.	5,973	6,172	946	1,178
Pa.	16,682	17,062	936	1,011
N. Atl.	47,701	47,886	1,031	1,146
Ohio	16,808	17,560	899	958
Ind.	12,834	12,520	840	899
Ill.	17,776	18,728	806	871
Mich.	9,194	10,288	825	899
Wis.	13,362	14,754	849	865
E. N. Cent.	69,974	73,850	845	899
Minn.	21,194	21,312	834	884
Iowa	25,168	25,813	849	877
Mo.	19,397	18,714	763	812
N. Dak.	4,578	4,600	698	725
S. Dak.	6,798	7,254	732	800
Nebr.	12,348	12,341	763	825
Kans.	14,131	14,211	787	852
W. N. Cent.	103,614	104,245	797	844
Del.	794	834	893	899
Md.	2,790	3,090	868	893
Va.	7,416	7,489	794	831
W. Va.	3,356	3,510	818	874
N. C.	8,456	8,713	657	701
S. C.	3,170	3,439	583	608
Ga.	6,354	6,002	583	636
Fla.	1,694	1,489	763	769
S. Atl.	34,030	34,566	708	749
Ky.	9,007	8,851	812	818
Tenn.	9,282	8,710	719	738
Ala.	6,944	6,178	623	620
Miss.	6,656	6,573	515	502
Ark.	6,583	7,204	567	604
La.	4,068	4,065	496	539
Okla.	11,360	12,286	710	800
Tex.	25,254	26,727	694	766
S. Cent.	79,154	80,594	670	715
Mont.	1,784	1,762	806	896
Idaho	2,012	2,125	849	905
Wyo.	666	690	843	874
Colo.	3,392	3,572	753	862
N. Mex.	1,074	1,076	645	825
Ariz.	521	503	812	918
Utah	1,990	2,281	918	1,054
Nev.	248	261	822	973
Wash.	5,424	5,168	1,042	1,135
Oreg.	3,000	2,689	1,035	1,085
Calif.	13,171	13,782	946	1,079
West.	33,282	33,909	922	1,032
U. S.	367,755	375,050	812	874

